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**T** \T\ *prefix* See *tera*.

**T1** or **T-1** \T-wən\ *n.* A T-carrier that can handle 1.544 Mbps or 24 voice channels. Although originally designed by AT&T to carry voice calls, this high-bandwidth telephone line can also transmit text and images. T1 lines are commonly used by larger organizations for Internet connectivity. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* fractional T1, T2, T3, T4.

**T.120 standard** \T-wən-twen-tē stan'dard\ *n.* A family of International Telecommunications Union (ITU) specifications for multipoint data communications services within computer applications, such as conferencing and multipoint file transfer.

**T2** or **T-2** \T-tē\ *n.* A T-carrier that can handle 6.312 Mbps (megabits per second) or 96 voice channels. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* T1, T3, T4.

**T3** or **T-3** \T-thrē\ *n.* A T-carrier that can handle 44.736 Mbps (megabits per second) or 672 voice channels. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* T1, T2, T4.

**T4** or **T-4** \T-fōr\ *n.* A T-carrier that can handle 274.176 Mbps or 4,032 voice channels. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* T1, T2, T3.

**tab character** \tab' kār'ek-tər\ *n.* A character used to align lines and columns on screen and in print. Although a tab is visually indistinguishable from a series of blank spaces in most programs, the tab character and the space character are different to a computer. A tab is a single character and therefore can be added, deleted, or overtyped with a single keystroke. The ASCII coding scheme includes two codes for tab characters: a horizontal tab for spacing across the screen or page and a vertical tab for spacing down the screen or page. *See also* Tab key.

**Tab key** \tab' kē\ *n.* A key, often labeled with both a left-pointing and a right-pointing arrow, that traditionally (as in word processing) is used to insert tab characters into a document. In other applications, such as menu-driven programs, the Tab key is often used to move the on-screen high-

light from place to place. Many database and spreadsheet programs allow the user to press the Tab key to move around within a record or between cells. The word *tab* is short for "tabulator," which was the name given to this key on typewriters, where it was used in creating tables. *See also* tab character.

**table** \tā'bl\ *n.* 1. In programming, a data structure usually consisting of a list of entries, each entry being identified by a unique key and containing a set of related values. A table is often implemented as an array of records, a linked list, or (in more primitive languages) several arrays of different data types, all using a common indexing scheme. *See also* array, list, record<sup>1</sup>. 2. In relational databases, a data structure characterized by rows and columns, with data occupying or potentially occupying each cell formed by a row-column intersection. The table is the underlying structure of a relation. *See also* relational database. 3. In word processing, desktop publishing, and in HTML documents, a block of text formatted in aligned rows and columns.

**table lookup** \tā'bl lōk'up\ *n.* The process of using a known value to search for data in a previously constructed table of values—for example, using a purchase price to search a tax table for the appropriate sales tax. *See also* lookup.

**tablet** \tab'lət\ *n.* *See* graphics tablet.

**tabulate** \tab'yā-lār\ *v.* 1. To total a row or column of numbers. 2. To arrange information in table form.

**TACACS** \TA-C-A-C-S\ *n.* Acronym for Terminal Access Controller Access Control System. A network access technique in which users log into a single centralized server that contains a database of authorized accounts. After the access server authenticates the user, it forwards the login information to the data server requested by the user. *See also* authentication, server (definition 2).

